THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1864. NO. 40.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year(52 issues).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

The Grand Jury Presentment.

The presentment of the Grand Jury which we publish in another column, reveals the existence of a state of things in this county which we think calls loudly for reform. The large number of liquor selling establishments and the increase of vice and crime appear to keep pace, so as to be a source of alarm to the order loving part of the community. The social scourge of prostitution is referred to as being on the increase, thus confirming what we have repeatedly urged through the columns of the COMMERCIAL, the necessity of a reformatory institution distinct in its purpose and design. The defective condition of our police is also referred to, and we trust that the hint may be effective in the proper quarter, as the necessity of improvement in that arm of our city is too apparent to need more than mere mention. The condition of the County prison is described, and if the picture is not overdrawn, then we have in the rear of our Court House an institution calling loudly for the offices of practical philanthropy. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will lose no time in adopting some plan by which our prison system will be reformed and the jail building enlarged and improved, so that we may reasonably look for a beneficial rather than an evil influence on all who, from misfortune or crime, become its inmates. The suggestions for alterations in the County buildings for the better accommodation of jurymen and public officers are well worth attention, as it is believed that for the facilitating of public business no improvement should be withheld that is within the scope of practicability. The presentment, as a public document, is not only worthy of attention for what it contains, but for the manner in which it is written—clear and concise.

WILLIAM FREW, Esq., the foreman of the Grand Jury, is well informed on the subject of prison discipline, having been for several years a member of the "Philadelphia Prison Discipline Association."

We are informed that in connection with this subject, the Grand Jury, at one of its sessions, adopted a resolution appointing a committee to take steps to form a Prison Discipline Society in this county, of which their foreman, WM. FREW, Esq., is Chairman. We are sure the public will hail with pleasure the knowledge of the existence of such a Society in this county, and we hope that the effort will be attended with success, and that its list of membership shall include the names of our leading citizens. It is a step in the right direction.

Strike for the Flag.

Freemen, you need not be reminded that a no time in the history of this Republic have so many hearts been beating responsive to the calls of Freemen as now. The masses of all Europe are earnestly hoping for our success in the war against the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Without failure, were such a thing possible after the sacrifices which have been made, falls the cause of Freedom everywhere throughout the world. There is but one way to avert such a calamity, and that is to act at this time independent of party affiliations, and for men of all parties to keep good faith with each other in defence of the mutual promise made in 1861, to "let party go" until the Rebellion is crushed. Every man who is true to the Union will vote accordingly. The Union ticket as opposed to any other in the field indicates Union against Treason—Patriots against Traitors. And this is the real character of the issue. Men do not exist, who in the position of candidates for any office, can assume to be so perfect—so immaculate, that flaws or imperfections may not be found in them. Under these circumstances we must vote for *principles* at the forthcoming election, and feel grateful that our candidates are at least sufficiently perfect to baffle the efforts of the most zealous of Copperhead slanderers.

"Teaching the Young Idea."

The *Post*, of this city, yesterday, in an editorial article with the above caption, published what we are assured is an unmitigated falsehood relative to some of the lady teachers of the First Ward Public Schools. The article alleged that some of these ladies had "introduced politics into their departments," and that "if Democratic children object to vote for LINCOLN" the teachers grew indignant and chastised them. Although the Board of Directors of the school were satisfied that the charge was absurdly false, they thought it best to investigate it, and accordingly held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which all the teachers were individually interrogated on the subject. It is needless to say they each and all emphatically denied every syllable contained in the *Post's* charge. There was not the least evidence of anything of the kind elicited, and the charge was evidently manufactured for political purposes. The *Post's* conduct, to use the mildest term, in publishing such an unfounded charge against young ladies occupying the responsible positions they do towards the children of men of all parties, was not manly.

Be Ready,

There is not a moment to lose. Time becomes more precious every hour. In less than two weeks the election for President and Vice-President of the United States will take place. Every vote is valuable, hence every voter should see to it that he labors earnestly and zealously to secure the largest possible vote for the Union Ticket. If it is believed, as we think it is, that a solid and multitudinous vote by the people at home is necessary to retain the State for the Union, very little urging will be found necessary to bring every Union man to his feet.

The Time Draws Near.

The day on which the People of the United States are to decide for their country is approaching, and it is a matter of the greatest importance that every voter should be properly prepared for the sacred duty of that occasion. Two days more remain for citizens to be assessed—to-day and to-morrow. Every man who omitted this part of his duty, and who, in consequence, did not vote at the State election, should call upon the assessor of his ward without delay and have himself qualified for the exercise of his function as a citizen on the 8th day of November. Delay is dangerous.

Have Your Lamps Trimmed.

Be assessed either to-day or to-morrow; to-day if possible. The country needs your effort and your time. If you would help the gallant soldiers in the field to crush the rebellion, the only way you can do it effectually is to strike for the Union at the ballot-box, and to approach that sacred altar you must be assessed. Do not leave this vital duty unfulfilled. If it is all you can find time to do, do it. By all means find time enough to do this.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Halifax, the 25th, Braine and his associates, who captured and burned the steamship Roanoke, have been liberated.

The Last Great Move on the Rebel Side of the Board.

The Governors of the several States now in rebellion against the Government have held a Council, the result of which is a recommendation to JEFF. DAVIS to call out all male persons of suitable age without regard to color, including all soldiers now engaged as guards for Provost Marshals, and other officers, and to place them in the ranks, with a view to making a determined effort to secure the Independence of the South. The reason alleged for this action is that they feel compelled to do this owing to the United States Government having resorted to the use of Negroes as soldiers.

This movement looks very much like *the* last one, although the rebels may have still another resort, viz: The widows of all soldiers who have fallen in the defense of the rebellion and the wives of all wounded and disabled soldiers to be armed and put in the ranks, and all wounded and disabled soldiers to be sent through the lines to the Union army. The employment of negroes as soldiers by a Government whose "corner-stone" is Human Slavery is one of those strange anomalies that have characterized the rebel conduct of the war.

This movement appears to be a very formidable one, but its strength will have to be determined by the manner in which the negroes are disposed by the rebel officers. Unless history be contradictory of itself, the arming of the negroes, the sudden transforming of slaves, by their masters, into soldiers for the defense of a Government made up of the despots who will still hold their wives and children in slavery, must result to our advantage. If white rebel soldiers have understood on which side of the battle-field they are likely to enjoy most liberty, we may feel assured that the negroes will not be long in taking their old guide—"the North Star," as the surest road to Freedom, unalloyed with the curse of Slavery. But let us wait for the experiment. If it yields no more to the rebels than their deeply-planned scheme for a Northern insurrection, it will benefit them but little.

German Union Movement.

Our German citizens are at present making arrangements for a grand mass meeting of the German Unionists on Saturday, the 5th of November, when they will be addressed by the Hon. FREDERICK HASSAUREK, and other eloquent speakers.

Concert Hall Meetings.

To-night the Rev. J. W. BAIN, of Canonsburg, and the Hon. JOHN P. PENNY, of this city, will speak upon the Union cause at Concert Hall. The known ability and eloquence of these gentlemen should insure a large audience.

On Saturday evening the Union loving people will be favored with words of comfort and strength from the Hon. JOHN CESSNA.

On Monday evening, the people will be addressed by the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, and the Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D.

On Tuesday evening, addresses will be delivered by the Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, and Colonel GRANVILLE MOODY, of Ohio.

On Friday evening, the 4th of November, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, will speak. He will not stop for coal, wood or water, nor wait for the mail, but dash right on, carrying his passengers along with him.

MEETING IN BAKERSTOWN.

Over Five Thousand Freemen in Council—Procession Miles in Length—Two Speaker's Stands Occupied—Speeches by Dr. Geo. McCook; Rev. Jno. Douglass; C. McCandless, Esq., of Butler; Alexander Watson, Esq.; Colonel J. M. Thompson, of Butler; Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Elizabeth, and Rev. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others—Songs and Music.

Yesterday was a great day for the Union-loving, loyal people of Bakerstown and the surrounding townships of Richland, Pine and West Deer, in Allegheny county, and Adams, Middlesex and Clinton townships, in Butler county. For days past notice had been given that a grand MASS MEETING of the friends of Lincoln, Johnson and the Union would assemble in the village of Bakerstown yesterday, which would be addressed by some of the ablest speakers in the country, and every preparation was made for the proper reception of the assembled thousands who were expected to be in attendance. The day was all that could be wished, and well the loyal men and women, resident many miles around the village, improved the occasion to show their devotion to the country and their heart's purest affections.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock large delegations from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Duquesne Borough, Manchester and Sharpsburg assembled in Diamond Square, Allegheny. Omnibusses, carriages, wagons, and every conceivable variety of vehicle were brought into requisition to convey the delegations to Bakerstown. All along the route they were welcomed with cheers by the sturdy Union farmers who are well known to have a mortal antipathy for snakes, particularly of the Copperhead species. As they neared the place for holding the great gathering, delegation after delegation joined them, and before reaching Bakerstown their numbers were swelled sufficiently to make a respectable Convention. The delegates were accompanied by the Allegheny Glee Club, who sang patriotic airs along the road, causing the hills and valleys to become vocal with the music of the Union.

Arrived within two miles of Bakerstown, the delegations from this vicinity were met by a cavalcade of returned soldiers, mounted on horseback, each accompanied by a lady, attired in red, white and blue. On reaching the head of the procession, the brave soldiers and Unionloving women opened ranks for it to pass to the front, and then formed the rear rank, and in this order the Union column entered Bakerstown. After a brief time spent in the enterchange of friendly greetings, the procession, over a mile in length, took up the line of march to a large field east of the town, on the farm of Mr. William Brickle, where a commodious stand had been erected, tastefully decorated with flags, banners, flowers and evergreens. As soon as the long line of procession had filed into the field, and neared the stand, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. George McCook, Pittsburgh, President; Wm. Cunningham, Butler, John Dickey, Allegheny, John Magee, Allegheny, John S. Southerland, Butler, Samuel Anderson, Butler, and Francis Anderson, Butler, Vice Presidents; and Rev. A. G. Shaffer, Allegheny, Alexander Leslie, Butler, and David Gilleland, Allegheny, Secretaries.

Upon taking the chair Dr. McCook made an appropriate address. At the close of the doctor's remarks it was found that the assemblage was too large for a speakers voice to reach its confines, and it was determined to improvise stand No. 2.

Rev. Dr. Douglass followed Dr. McCook in a speech of some length, and more than usual power and eloquence. C. McCandless, Esq., of Butler, followed, and was succeeded by Alex. Watson, Esq., of this city. Both those gentlemen acquitted themselves in an able manner.

At Stand No. 2 able addresses were made by Colonel J. M. Thompson, of Butler; Rev T. N. Boyle, of Elizabeth, and Rev. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq. Other gentlemen made speeches at both stands, but the names given above are those who had spoken before our reporter left at four o'clock.

As before remarked, yesterday was a great day for the Union people in the vicinity of Bakerstown, and will long be remembered by them. The Allegheny Glee Club, numbering some twenty members, were present, and enlivened the proceedings with some of their choicest songs. Flags bearing appropriate inscriptions, and banners with suitable mottoes were borne in the procession, dotted the field and surrounded the stands. The Union camp fires in the region of Bakerstown are burning brightly, and in November they will roll up a rousing vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

Just the Right Kind of Argument.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of last week proposes the following for the consideration of capitalists:

"Will not all the bonds and debts of the Government be worth after Lincoln has added five or six thousand millions of dollars to the four thousand millions of debt already accumulated? This is the question that capitalists put to one another, and its effects are obvious."

Now, we will ask those same capitalists what the four thousand millions of public debt already accumulated, and held by themselves in the shape of bonds and greenbacks, will be worth if Lincoln is defeated? The Peace Democracy would repudiate their redemption and deny the legality of their issue. This is the proper manner for capitalists to argue the question of the public debt. Every dollar of it is held in this country, and nine dollars in every ten is in the hands of loyal men.

CONTEMPLATED REBEL RAID.

Movements of the Rebels in Canada—Their objects and Designs—Contemplated Sacking and Robbing of Rochester Buffalo and Detroit—Attempted Capture of the Steamer Michigan and Release of Prisoners on Johnson's Island—Who Furnished the Money—How the Plot was Frustrated.

The Detroit *Tribune* furnishes the following expose of the movements of the rebels by way of Canada. As it explains some things which have occurred it will be heard with interest:

A great deal has been publicly and privately said in reference to past raids of the rebels in Canada, but very few people are aware of the magnitude of contemplated movements originally intended. That the many scoundrels who infest Canada are bold enough to undertake any hazardous experiment, the several raids they have already made sufficiently prove. But it must not for a moment be considered that these raids were concocted for mere love of gain; on the other hand, they have been prompted by the ruling spirits in Richmond, and executed by their agents sent to Canada for that special purpose. They could not expect that the adventures would repay them by the amount of plunder they expected to obtain, therefore they were paid for their services and provided with commissions by the rebel government.

The Copperhead-Knights-of-the-Golden-Circle war against the Union, was conceded to be a failure by the Richmond conclave, and the recent Convention at Chicago only reiterated that opinion. The rebels, therefore, being unable to accomplish any great result by guerrilla outrages, concocted a scheme to interfere as much as possible with the tranquility pervading the Lake borders. In order to accomplish their designs, a Major St. Lawrence was sent to Canada as secret agent of the rebel Government, with a large amount of money, which he was instructed to pay to any "Confederates" there who might be willing to undertake several raids into the different Northern States for the purpose of destroying property. They were instructed to assess contributions of money as a condition of sparing towns and cities, which had the effect to stimulate many villains to undertake the jobs marked out for them.

This Maj. St. Lawrence, called upon Colonel Steele and many other prominent rebels at Windsor early last spring, and made known to them his errand. They agreed to enter into the conspiracy, but not knowing whom to trust, two lodges of Knights of the Southern Cross were organized, and into them only the faithful together. In the meantime, a private signal was adopted, which, when a sufficient number of rebels could be enlisted in the enterprise, was to be the signal for a raid into Detroit. This signal was "Men wanted." As the plot, was matured, it was whispered into the ear of a "brother" were considered a sufficient notification that everything was in readiness. Fortunately or unfortunately for the cause of the rebels, it was revealed to the military authorities in this city, and steps were at once taken to thwart their designs. This plot, however, was not confined to nothing less than a descent upon this city, rob the banks, and in the event of this desires not being complied with, to burn the place. The arrangements were completed on a grand scale, and were these. A large number of rebels were to take passage at Port Huron and Sarnia on the Grand Trunk Railroad, this road, while a similar number were to cross the river at Wyandotte, and take the Southern Railroad. They were to meet at a certain hour in the night at Detroit. The object of this movement was intended to be the capture of all the arms, ammunition and soldiers at the barracks, and then commence their work of destruction.

In order to be successful in their undertaking, it became necessary to obtain arms before a general outbreak, and as few could be purchased there without creating suspicion, the matter was referred to a gunsmith at Windsor named Steele, Stephens. This man in a few weeks succeeded in purchasing a quantity of revolvers at different places in Detroit, and conveyed them across the river. In order to avoid detection, his agents collected the weapons, and delivered them to a well known pawnbroker's store on Woodward avenue, from which place they were taken singly and in packages to Windsor. A number of broken weapons were thus obtained, subsequently repaired by Bishop, and finally sold to the rebels there, previous to their embarking in their robbing scheme. After having

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, October 27, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY RUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORVELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

Revelations from Canada.

A considerable degree of interest has come to center in Canada concerning the war in this country. This results chiefly from the circumstance that the Rebels have sought the Provinces in large numbers, some of them as an asylum, but others as a stand point from which, through the Democratic party, to manipulate the politics of the North—to say nothing of the unwelcome infusion of refugees from the draft, and deserters, all of whom are in sympathy with the Rebellion, and are doing all they can to promote its success.—The people and authorities of the Provinces have lately had a practical illustration of the consequences of harboring these dangerous classes, and appear to have become somewhat awakened to what conspiracies hatched on British soil may lead to. Not only this, but sounder views as to what end the Rebellion is nearing and will finally arrive at, seem to have got abroad, which it is to be hoped will continue to grow, as they evidently are growing in England and influencing the British Cabinet. This improved spirit appears, in part at least, to be traceable to the broken spirit and weakened confidence of certain leading Rebels in Canada, who seem to have communicated to their English friends the hopeless view they have been brought to take of the prospects of the South. This is clearly set forth in the following extract from a Montreal letter to the London *Times*, of September 20:

> There is, however, a class among the Southern exiles in Canada, the highest in the confidence of the Confederate Government, who admit that the day may come—though they hope it never will—when the South, despairing of European intervention and weary of barren sympathy, may be driven into a corner, unable to find help abroad or reinforcements at home. In such an emergency they insist that the Southern leaders might be induced to propose terms to Mr. Lincoln, if he be re-elected, or to General McClellan, if he should take Mr. Lincoln's place, to which either of those gentlemen and the Northern people would be likely to accede.
>
> The "Southern exiles" here referred to are, doubtless, SANDERS, CLAY, HOLCOMB and others; and it is a fact to be noted, that there is little in the idea of proposing terms to MR. LINCOLN, to which he and the Northern people "would be likely to accede," that agrees with the late declaration by JEFF. DAVIS that the South, to a man, is for fighting till the next generation grows into the ranks. It is not, however, the only item of evidence going to show that DAVIS did not correctly set forth the spirit of the South, and that the "Southern exiles in Canada" are much nearer the mark. It is true the writer of this letter talks of Southern independence, and proceeds to state what kind of relations for commerce and alliance to inforce the MONROE doctrine, the South would be willing to enter into; but he betrays very clearly the hopelessness with which the present state of things is viewed.
>
> He concludes his letter by referring to the Presidential contest, and we quote him thus:
>
> "I have already stated that they are not discouraged by the recent unfavorable news from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and have only to add that they believe that whichever of the two candidates be elected, there will be a popular outbreak in the Northwest, which will severely test the power of the Federal Government, and operate as a valuable diversion in favor of their cause. Circumstances, small in themselves, but all converging to one focus, show that this belief is not ill founded, and foreshadow a troublesome time in that region prior to and subsequent to the day of election."
>
> Here, unquestionably, the Sons of Liberty and other treasonable organizations in the North, are referred to. The extract shows how important an auxillary the Rebels regard these associations, and what dependence they place in them to create a counter revolution, and produce a "popular outbreak which will surely test the power of the Federal Government, and operate as a valuable diversion in favor of their cause." This is by no means the first that has been heard of the hope which the Rebels are nursing; and it proves how essential it is that the Government and people should be prepared in time.

Gather Your Strength.

The talking contest is nearly over. That of voting is drawing very near. Let no man worthy of the title forget what he owes his country in this hour of its peril. You who have never faced the steel of the enemy have a duty to perform in behalf of the soldiers who have done so much for you. If you would preserve in sacredness the memory of our Fathers who founded this Republic, and who gallantly fought to perpetuate it to us; if you would cherish in your hearts the tender recollections of the heroes who have passed from life to death on the battle-field since the breaking out of the Pro-Slavery Rebellion; if you would strengthen the arms of the brave soldiers of the Union now in the field, and inspire them with confidence that their rear is safe from the incursions of the dastardly enemy; and if you would leave Liberty and Union, the Dignity of Labor, and a flag untarnished by one spot of Despotism for the enjoyment of posterity, you will be ready to do your voting on the 8th of November, and active in urging others to do theirs. Be men worthy of the name—citizens worthy of the privilege.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, we are glad to hear will not vote for MR. LINCOLN. He shows his consistency by doing all he can in a left-handed way for MCCLELLAN. We say again, we are right glad of this. Hundreds of better men will support MR. LINCOLN for the very reason which MR. PHILLIPS gives for not supporting him. MR. LINCOLN is going to be President four years longer, if he lives, and it will be a glory to be re-elected without the aid of PHILLIPS and others like him.

THE FUTURE OF ROME.—A late letter says it is regarded as certain by the great majority of people that the late treaty, by one means or another, is to give Rome to Victor Emanuel, and it is also believed that the Emperor Napoleon anticipates and desires this issue of the question.

Close the Ranks and Forward!

In a little more than ten days a President will be elected. The argument has been closed; and it remains only to close up the ranks, and move forward to victory. The omens of success increase as we near the final trial of strength at the polls. The great issues are pretty generally understood and appreciated, and no voter need decide blindly. It is more and more seen that the Presidential election is a part of the war. In its principles and results it is inseparably connected with the military campaign. So the soldiers see it, and this is the secret of their unanimity for MR. LINCOLN. They are not expressing their preferences as to the men. They are not against MCCLELLAN or for LINCOLN, but for the war as now conducted, and against the change of policy which the election of MCCLELLAN threatens. This is the gist of the whole matter, and upon this the election will turn. Fortunately for the welfare of the country the people are thoroughly possessed with this view, and campaign documents assailing and defending the candidates are a drug in the market, and stump speeches are listened to with patience only so far as they discuss the really vital question of the campaign. The voters who act from conviction have already determined how they shall vote in November. For the remainder of the canvass the parties will busy themselves in gathering in and securing that class of voters, unfortunately large, who act upon impulse and passion. No party can afford to despise the votes of these men, however we may despise their lack of character and principle. The party that considers success a duty must secure their votes. A thorough canvass, a counting and marshaling of voters, is the essential work for the next fortnight. If the Republicans trust to the strength of their cause and the manifest popular current in their favor, and neglect this closing work of the campaign, they may lose the game which is now fairly in their hands.

We have said the soldiers evidently consider the question to be whether the war shall go on or stop. It is at least a remarkable coincidence—can it be altogether incidental?—that the Rebels understand it in the same way, and by paroling MCCLELLAN voters and such other means as are within their reach, are actively in the campaign for MCCLELLAN. Even their military movements, in Georgia, Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley, are confessedly intended to influence our elections. They say freely that their success in the field will elect MCCLELLAN, but if they can do no better for him than they have within the last fortnight, he can place but little reliance on rebel aid. We do not say that General MCCLELLAN is responsible for this, or that he intends to fulfil rebel expectations and stop the war. But the men who built the Chicago Platform say he will; the rebels think so; and the Union soldiers are sure of it, and so vote in a body against him, although many of them would gladly vote for their old commander if it were only a question of men. It is in vain the Democrats tell the soldiers it is only a change of war policy they seek. They know that there can be no change which will not favor the rebels and sacrifice what they have already so hardly won, or lead to a disgraceful peace. They do not want to see the negro regiments disbanded, at this time, of all others, when the rebels are proposing to arm their slaves against us. And they do not believe that the rebels are to be coaxed back to their duty till after they have been whipped out so thoroughly that they will be glad to sue for peace on our terms.

Here the party of the Administration stands: The war must be fought through on this line—no withdrawal of the emancipation policy—no armistice—no negotiation with the rebel leaders—no peace till the rebels are subjugated and the authority of the Government is everywhere re-established. Stand up to this without flinching; do up the final work of the canvass faithfully; close up the ranks and move on in solid column, and we shall come out of the great battle of the 8th of November with an overwhelming triumph.

Duty Calls, Union Men Must Obey.

If this country is worth preserving, and who but Copperhead traitors think or say it is not? then its preservation must be accomplished by a stern determination on the part of every Union man to obey his call to duty at this time. Others have willingly bled and died under the belief that their sacrifice was a tribute as deserved by their country as it was dutiful on their part to make. Shall we humiliate ourselves by neglecting or refusing to perform the simple duty required of us at this juncture. If we do, woe to us in after time when reflection shall rouse remorse and make us unhappy with the consciousness of having omitted a duty—shirked a responsibility so important, yet so easy of performance. Let this hint be sufficient wherever it may be needed.

Who is Lieut. Braine?

This reckless young scoundrel who is said to have been the leader in the capture of the Roanoke, and previously of the Chesapeake, was just before the breaking out of the Rebellion a lounger—a blackguard character upon having it that the world owed him a living. His first venture, so far as is known, was in Williamsburg, Long Island, where he became acquainted with a young woman of poor but respectable connections, whom he eventually made his wife. After marriage, they went on what is technically called a 'honeymoon' tour throughout the West, stopping at the leading hotels by the way, and stepping out to the tune of the "Free List." Arriving at an extreme point West, this "Lieut." finding that he was "played out" on that line, left his wife as security for the hotel bill. The landlord in this case declined the arrangement, and the young wife returned to Williamsburg, where she resided for a series of months in the family of a gentleman not remotely connected with one of the Brooklyn journals, where she was retained as an object of mercy. At length the "Lieut." dropped her a note and she left. This was about the time when the rebellion broke out. A few months only elapsed before Mrs. B. returned to Williamsburg loaded down with luxurious apparel, so much so as to astonish her old friends with the splendor of the transformation. Her purse was lined with gold, and she was uncommonly rich. Lieut. Braine, was engaged in the secret service of the Rebel Government. This was the secret of the "change" on the part of his wife. Mrs. B. departed from that region, and nothing was heard of the Braine family again till the Chesapeake affair came off, and after another interval, in the capturing and burning of the Roanoke. For a young man, he is about as reckless as is necessary to make him a dashing pirate. It appears that he has fallen into British hands at Bermuda, but under a very different exercise of governmental policy than that which prevailed at the time of the Chesapeake piracy.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.—A Paris letter by the last steamer remarks that the appointment of a man as French Minister to Washington who occupied a place as low down on the list of diplomats as that occupied by the Marquis de Chateaunarand, does not look as if the French Government attached much importance to its relations with the Government of the United States. The new Minister, who is yet young, was but a short time ago a Secretary of Legation, and has only served once as the head of a Legation, and that at the petty court of Hesse, where this important promotion finds him. It is said that the successor of M. Mercier may not be a man of talent, but at a distance of one month, where a Minister is required often to act on his own judgment, one would suppose that the Government would prefer a man who had enjoyed a longer experience in diplomacy.

WILL LINCOLN CARRY NEW YORK?—The *Tribune* answers this question, with calculations, thus:

> Now, then, when we say that we think Lincoln's majority in this State will be larger in 1864 than it was in 1860, we deduce from well understood premises a conclusion that no one can fairly deem extravagant or unwarranted. We assert that the notable changes to Lincoln are at least four to one of those *against* Lincoln; hence we judge that Lincoln's majority must be increased.

Personal.

A young man of exceptionable character was arrested on Saturday and taken before Coroner Norris, of Brooklyn, on suspicion of having some connection with the murder of the man, the fragments of whose body were found recently in the waters of New York harbor. The young man gave a satisfactory account of himself, and was discharged from custody. We are of the opinion that if Coroner Norris will turn his attention to some of the Sons of Liberty Lodges in connection with this melancholy subject, he may obtain some light by which to ascertain who the murdered man was, and the circumstances under which he came to his death. He was evidently disposed of according to the rules of that very countryloving Order, provided in cases of members who have ventilated the secrets of the workings of the abominable institution, viz: "Is he cut in four, and the parts thrown out of the gates of the city?" The portions of the body in the present case were certainly thrown out of the gates.

Artemus Ward has a new announcement in the New York papers, as follows: "A ward meeting every night! Motto—One country, one lecturer, one ward, one wife. Artemus Ward respectfully announces—

"1. That his foot is once more on his native heath, and that his name is Trooly Yours.

"2. That he may be found at present in Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway.

"3. That Dodworth Hall is, in consequence, a blessed spot, equal in interest to Tammany Hall, Mozart Hall, Oakey Hall, the City Hall, General Hall, or any other Hall in town.

"4. That nobody who has seen Artemus Pictures of the Mormons need ever go to the 'City of the Saints,' or anywhere else, and the money thus saved may be spent in buying cheerfulness and breaking the backbone of the rebellion.

5. That the said Pictures have already been seen and examined by many distinguished people, and among others by A. L——n, J. G. B——tt, H. G——y, H. J. R——d, W. C. B——l, F. W——d, M. M——e, A. O. H——ll, B. W——d, J. T. B——y, S. C. M——, Judge D——y, Judge R——ll, X. Y. Z., Gen. McC——n, Gen. G——t, Gen. D——x, Gen. S——n, and the Gen. Public, all of whom agree that they are great Pictures, and that the entertainment ought to continue till this cruel war is over, in order that the soldiers may see it, and we may once more be a Happy Country.

"As every man has his price, A. Ward, not to be peculiar, begs to state that his price is Fifty Cents or One Dollar, according to circumstances. People of a Reserved turn Generally pay One Dollar.

On Monday a policeman in Cincinnati encountered a deserter who was running at a very rapid rate along the street, and asked him what he was about. The fellow presented his pistol and shot the officer in the right cheek, inflicting a serious though not fatal wound. The officer, still holding the ruffian, drew his own pistol and shot him twice, one ball entering back of the ear, and the other just above the nose. The man fell, and by the time he was taken to the station house, in which Cincinnati is unrivalled, returned a verdict of death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Michael McDermott in self-defense.

A lady in Berkshire, N. Y., presented her husband with her twenty-first child last week. The babies are all living, but the father is almost carved in. He wants a government contract.

Last Monday the Selectmen of the town of Wells, Maine, were arraigned before Trial Justice Sweet to account to Stephen Thompson, a colored resident of the town, for rejecting his vote at the recent state election. It appeared that when Thompson tendered his vote no question was put as to his being a qualified voter, but the chairman of the Board of Selectmen informed him summarily that he was not a citizen of the United States under the Dred Scott decision." It appeared afterward that the same party in answer to a question stated that the plaintiff's vote was not refused on account of his color, but because he was of African descent. The defendants were fined each $5 and costs.

A traveler in England, on a journey to Manchester, stopped at Rugby to get "a hasty plate of soup." In the course of his meal he by accident swallowed a nail, which caused his death in less than a fortnight. The jury's verdict was "accidental death," and the victim being insured in the Railway Passengers' Company, his family will receive a handsome sum. The moral of this story is, that one should not eat at railroad stations unless his life is insured.

General Intelligence.

The steam propeller "Tonawanda" was blown up in the south branch of the Chicago river on Monday, resulting in the killing of one man and six or seven wounded. The explosion was terrific, resembling the simultaneous firing of a battery of 50-pound Parrots.

The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful; the colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and they are far more durable than European and American carpets. They are made in strips usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of the room, with a square carpet or rug for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will of course carpet a room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put away by a single man-servant; and in winter, with what they should be not more generally imitate continental customs by painting or polishing our floors?—*Chambers' Journal.*

During a fit of drowsiness which fell upon the keeper of a Cincinnati station house about two o'clock Sunday morning, some scamp who had friends confined in that institution, entered it, took the keys, liberated his associates, and departed, leaving the sleeper still unconscious. The keys were found next day, but the daring rascal is still at large. Like Sancho Panza, we doubt not, the man that invented sleep.

Once a year at Brussels, medals are presented to those who, in the course of a year, have exhibited remarkable acts of courage and devotedness, by which the lives of others have been saved. This year, the recipient of a medal, who was most heartily cheered by the spectators, was Joseph Napoleon Tasset, of Tubize, a child of five years of age, who had been left alone with a little brother six months old in a house in Tubize, which took fire. On seeing the flames this little boy at first was frightened and ran out of the house, but, after having escaped, with presence of mind wonderful at his age, he retraced his steps through the fire and smoke until he reached the child, and, taking it in his left; and it for this sacred cause he fails in the South, am not I willing to die for it at the North?

As to voting for "Little Mac", I do not think that any soldier who will, nor I do not believe there is one "true Democrat" who would cast a vote for the platform upon which that strictly inconsistent man stands to-day. His disguise is too palpable not to be discovered by any loyal mind. What is a party, that with one hand holds forth the olive branch of peace while with the other he comes onwards an armed resistance to the government that sustains and protects it? *Peace Democrat* is the motto which could, with truth, be inscribed upon that banner. "A secret foe is always worse than an open enemy." Be wary, then, of the peace policy of that party whose sympathies are with their rebel brethren. Why not go boldly forth, and join hand in hand, traitor brother with traitor, and take up secretly, and in disguise, to wreak their vengeance on the peaceable citizen, bringing bloodshed and butchery to our very doors, as their rebel brethren in arms have done, and are now doing in Kentucky and Missouri. Too late indeed would we learn the cost of a white flag party. It is simply an outrage for the leaders of that party to pretend they do not know, it would be simply, and utterly, an impossibility to make conditions with the rebels now. They know they have gone too far to retract; that what has been done cannot be undone. And too well do they know that, with absolute sway into the hands of their rebel leader, would be the only way they could, and the way they would make peace. And the man who would have surrendered, with those conditions, our noble army, in this great contest for peace, would, had he the power, today, deliver up our whole Republic, and "weigh anchor in hand!", the chief of traitors to the highest seat in authority.

But "Little Mac" has not the power, and thanks to his generalship, I do not think he ever will have. He has not only rendered himself an unpopular man in the eyes of the world forever, and will not only be denounced in the annals of history as a "incompetent American General," but will be handed down to unborn generations as the greatest traitor—(in my opinion, dear) history of the world ever needed. And is this the man to make peace for our divided country? Is he the man to trust with the fate of our dying nation? His hands stretched forth for peace, his feet upon the traitorous platform.

The Southern traitors did not rebel for nothing, and they expect to gain their nefarious ends by some means,—through McClellan, if elected; by treaty, if defeated, through armed rebellion in the North. And would it be peace when the North would be divided, even against itself—when the hydra-head of party spirit would appear in every section—every man's hand, Ishmael-like, turned against his neighbor, and the country sunk to bear no more the name of a nation? Would that be peace, O fool? Is this the peace the soldiers want? Is it this for which they have fought and died for the last three years and a half? And have the lives of their many thousand brave comrades been laid down in vain? And now; when the great and last for peace is coming speedily to a close, would *they* abandon the time honored flag of their nation, to which they have given their blood and their lives? Would *they*, at the dawn of day, and the hour of final victory, cast forth the glorious STARS AND STRIPES under which they have fought and died—at the feet of traitors, and on the eve of final success, commence a humiliating retreat, with reversed arms, and muffled drums, back towards over their many victories, battle grounds, sacred to the memory of their many slain brothers, whose blood still cries for vengeance? Would they ever welcome the feet of the traitor to the free soil of our Northern States? or the chains of Slavery to our great Western Territories, or even submit to a flag other than our own, to wave over the graves of our slumbering heroes? *Never! while there is a brother or a husband to fill the ranks, or a friend to lead them on. Never! while there is a father or son to sustain the glorious name of Abraham Lincoln.*

But all that can be said on both sides resolves itself into this: All who think this government a failure, and believe in the entire subserviency of the North to the South; or propose to stop the war by a division of this country, will vote for "Little Mac." ("the rebel method of wax.") But all who believe that a republican form of government can stand—hold firm to the union on which it was founded, in order that the United States may keep her name, and her place among the nations of the world, will cast their vote for the Union ticket.

Then stand up for Uncle Sam, vote for Abraham Lincoln, sustain the unwavering arm of Grant, put your trust in God, and wait. And if His will be granted time, you will hear proclaimed—"Peace be within thy walls O, America!"

Now one word more in conclusion, in regard to "Little Mac." He is little mentally, morally, militarily. And I am sorry that it is the most that is said for him. But he will do the Copperheads as much good as they deserve; better perhaps (for them) than anything they could get. But let him beware how he aspires to betray his country now. "He has a great many friends in the army;" it is said, for a time in the *rebel* army. But if he counts anything on the influence of the *loyal* army, it is so much splendidly lost to him. And if "Little Mac" has thrown away the most precious part of his most valuable time besieging wooden guns, or in the vain attempt to dig the grave of our great army, how long will he be in obtaining the power that would give him the authority of the chief ruler of a nation? How long, Oh! how long, will it be plenty of time—four years from next November.

But need I attempt to say anything of him. I am no scholar, nor politician, nor statesman. But if you read the public prints, which are fast passing from speculation into the domain of history, you yourself, I hope, can form a true estimate of the character of that man, and of what *he* would be as a father to his country.

I have said enough; and forgive me, my sister, if you think I have said too much. I have written from our paper, the Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial*, which I hope you will read, and not be offended at the way we feel here that we are saving the Union. Read the Democratic platform—the Chicago platform—the Jeff. Davis Aristocracy, Independent Slavery, and Anarchy in general.

Your sister,

M. E. P.

The Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Wheeling *Register* gives the following particulars of the collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Manning station, Monday morning, already reported by telegraph: The engineer of the passenger train, Joseph Fulton was killed instantly. When found he was seated at his poston the engine. His neck had been broken by the concussion, his body badly scalded, and his forehead was slightly bruised. His remains were brought to his home on last evening's train. The fireman of the stock train, Mr. James Griffin, was killed by jumping. The body was found in the locomotive. He had been badly crushed and terribly scalded. His remains were taken to his home at private dwelling, Baltimore, on Monday morning—who was seated in the passenger car, was also instantly killed, being buried in the wreck. The fireman of the passenger train, Mr. Dennis Campbell, of this city, was dangerously wounded, and it was feared he could not live many hours. He was sent back to Grafton, where every attention was given him. The conductor of the passenger train, Mr. James Shrodes, of this city, was seriously, though not dangerously injured, his breast being crushed by the broken timbers. He was brought to the city on last night's train. The remainder of the wounded were taken to Grafton, where they were well cared for. It was thought that four or five of the wounded could not recover. Captain Hall, of Company F, Sixth Infantry, was thrown from his seat on the car, and the stove which fell upon him, breaking his leg. The poor fellow drew his knife and cut the leg off at the knee, freeing himself from the wreck. The fire not stove and broken seats. A little boy, from Lancaster county, Pa., who was standing on the first passenger car was thrown under the tender and slightly injured. While lying there, in an unconscious state, he lost his pocket book, containing over one hundred dollars. It was thought he had been robbed. The cars of the two trains were badly broken, and about forty cows and fifty or sixty hogs were killed in the hog train.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.—We were informed by the highest authority, some time since, says the Boston *Traveller*, that the French Emperor had come to the determination to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy if the Presidential election should end in the choice of McClellan, and that he would not wait until the inauguration of the new President. The Emperor reasons thus: The will of the people is to be the law of the land everywhere, and as the Democrats have nominated General McClellan on a peace platform, his election would be a popular decision in America in behalf of peace,—and as it is well known that the Confederates will accept peace only on condition that their "independence" shall be admitted, it follows that the triumph of the Democrats would be an admission made by the American people that the South shall be independent,

What the Soldiers' Wives Think of the War and its Consequences.

The following letter, written by the noble wife of a gallant soldier in the army of the Union, in this city, and addressed to a sister in a neighboring State, whose opinions on politics she appears to regard with some grief, but, evidently, not despairing, is of interest, as the honest and hearty expression of a true woman —proud of the distinction of being an American soldier's wife:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24, 1864.

DEAR SISTER:

* * * * * * * * * *

I had a letter from my husband very lately. He was well, and has been blessed with the enjoyment of excellent health since he went out, though exposed to all the hazards and hardships of a life on the field. Two years have passed—two years of anxious watching and expectation—of alternate dread and hope on my part—of dangers and perils on his; yet God in His mercy has spared him, while thousands of his brave comrades have fallen around him. And yet I know not what day—what hour,—even while I write, but that he has fallen. I am not unmindful of God's mercies to him and to me. But, Oh! it is sad; it is so sad! to think of him, to dwell on his suffering, with no kind hand to relieve—dying, perhaps, with no friend's voice to cheer him. Fallen, to find an unknown grave, where wife or sister could never come; to be laid in the cold earth by hands of the stranger, where no kind friend could plant the bright Summer flower or cherish the wild roses that twine, perchance, bloom upon the lonely grave. It is a sad theme, upon which the mind cannot, dare not dwell. I can only ask God to be with him, and he will not be *alone* in this sad, dark hour.

He writes cheerfully, always hopefully, and thinks the end of this dreadful war, even now, is drawing near; but says the war must be prosecuted to the end—carried to a successful issue, and the hand of the traitor struck down at once and forever, before Union and *permanent* Peace can be restored to our country. He is a Democrat, but thinks, with his many brave companions in the field, that Abraham Lincoln is the right and the only man for the Presidency at the present time, and will accordingly cast his vote for him this Fall.

In regard to your views on this subject, I can only say: I am sorry I am disappointed. I am stricken. And shall this spirit, too, sever the ties of affection between sisters? I believed in the laws of my country, and I gave my husband because I believed his views to be on the side of Right. I loved my husband; he was a true and loyal husband; but I loved my country—my afflicted country, and I gave him because I had nothing else to give. But, ah! the cost at which he went forth to the deadly conflict, none but my own heart will ever know. I have nothing left; and if for this sacred cause he falls in the South, am not I willing to die for it at the North?

As to voting for "Little Mac", I do not think that any soldiers who will, nor I do not believe there is one "true Democrat" who would cast a vote for the platform upon which that strictly inconsistent man stands to-day. His disguise is too palpable not to be discovered by any loyal mind. What is a party, that with one hand holds forth the olive branch of peace while with the other he comes onwards an armed resistance to the government that sustains and protects it? *Peace Democrat* is the motto which could, with truth, be inscribed upon that banner. "A secret foe is always worse than an open enemy." Be wary, then, of the peace policy of that party whose sympathies are with their rebel brethren. Why not go boldly forth, and join hand in hand, traitor brother with traitor, and take up secretly, and in disguise, to wreak their vengeance on the peaceable citizen, bringing bloodshed and butchery to our very doors, as their rebel brethren in arms have done, and are now doing in Kentucky and Missouri. Too late indeed would we learn the cost of a white flag party. It is simply an outrage for the leaders of that party to pretend they do not know, it would be simply, and utterly, an impossibility to make conditions with the rebels now. They know they have gone too far to retract; that what has been done cannot be undone. And too well do they know that, with absolute sway into the hands of their rebel leader, would be the only way they could, and the way they would make peace. And the man who would have surrendered, with those conditions, our noble army, in this great contest for peace, would, had he the power, today, deliver up our whole Republic, and "weigh anchor in hand!", the chief of traitors to the highest seat in authority.

But "Little Mac" has not the power, and thanks to his generalship, I do not think he ever will have. He has not only rendered himself an unpopular man in the eyes of the world forever, and will not only be denounced in the annals of history as a "incompetent American General," but will be handed down to unborn generations as the greatest traitor—(in my opinion, dear) history of the world ever needed. And is this the man to make peace for our divided country? Is he the man to trust with the fate of our dying nation? His hands stretched forth for peace, his feet upon the traitorous platform.

The Southern traitors did not rebel for nothing, and they expect to gain their nefarious ends by some means,—through McClellan, if elected; by treaty, if defeated, through armed rebellion in the North. And would it be peace when the North would be divided, even against itself—when the hydra-head of party spirit would appear in every section—every man's hand, Ishmael-like, turned against his neighbor, and the country sunk to bear no more the name of a nation? Would that be peace, O fool? Is this the peace the soldiers want? Is it this for which they have fought and died for the last three years and a half? And have the lives of their many thousand brave comrades been laid down in vain? And now; when the great and last for peace is coming speedily to a close, would *they* abandon the time honored flag of their nation, to which they have given their blood and their lives? Would *they*, at the dawn of day, and the hour of final victory, cast forth the glorious STARS AND STRIPES under which they have fought and died—at the feet of traitors, and on the eve of final success, commence a humiliating retreat, with reversed arms, and muffled drums, back towards over their many victories, battle grounds, sacred to the memory of their many slain brothers, whose blood still cries for vengeance? Would they ever welcome the feet of the traitor to the free soil of our Northern States? or the chains of Slavery to our great Western Territories, or even submit to a flag other than our own, to wave over the graves of our slumbering heroes? *Never! while there is a brother or a husband to fill the ranks, or a friend to lead them on. Never! while there is a father or son to sustain the glorious name of Abraham Lincoln.*

But all that can be said on both sides resolves itself into this: All who think this government a failure, and believe in the entire subserviency of the North to the South; or propose to stop the war by a division of this country, will vote for "Little Mac." ("the rebel method of wax.") But all who believe that a republican form of government can stand—hold firm to the union on which it was founded, in order that the United States may keep her name, and her place among the nations of the world, will cast their vote for the Union ticket.

Then stand up for Uncle Sam, vote for Abraham Lincoln, sustain the unwavering arm of Grant, put your trust in God, and wait. And if His will be granted time, you will hear proclaimed—"Peace be within thy walls O, America!"

Now one word more in conclusion, in regard to "Little Mac." He is little mentally, morally, militarily. And I am sorry that it is the most that is said for him. But he will do the Copperheads as much good as they deserve; better perhaps (for them) than anything they could get. But let him beware how he aspires to betray his country now. "He has a great many friends in the army;" it is said, for a time in the *rebel* army. But if he counts anything on the influence of the *loyal* army, it is so much splendidly lost to him. And if "Little Mac" has thrown away the most precious part of his most valuable time besieging wooden guns, or in the vain attempt to dig the grave of our great army, how long will he be in obtaining the power that would give him the authority of the chief ruler of a nation? How long, Oh! how long, will it be plenty of time—four years from next November.

But need I attempt to say anything of him. I am no scholar, nor politician, nor statesman. But if you read the public prints, which are fast passing from speculation into the domain of history, you yourself, I hope, can form a true estimate of the character of that man, and of what *he* would be as a father to his country.

I have said enough; and forgive me, my sister, if you think I have said too much. I have written from our paper, the Pittsburgh *Daily Commercial*, which I hope you will read, and not be offended at the way we feel here that we are saving the Union. Read the Democratic platform—the Chicago platform—the Jeff. Davis Aristocracy, Independent Slavery, and Anarchy in general.

Your sister,

M. E. P.

The Great Bloodless Victory.

A special correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from the left wing of the army near Petersburg, throws out the following preg nan suggestions:

The rebellion may yet be put down without the further effusion of blood. It may be the strategy of the Administration to let the people fight the next great battle at the polls of the North. It is certain that the great moral, bloodless victory that is to be achieved there whether it comes before or after victories by the force of arms, will be the great crusher of the rebellion. The rebels can survive the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and Wilmington, but they cannot survive the election of McClellan; but let this hope be put out at the ensuing Presidential election, and the resources of the nation be pledged another four years for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and what can they survive or withstand? What heart will the now delinquent two-thirds of the Rebel army, or the discouraged and unsupported other third have to oppose the full, fresh, vigorous Union armies, thus sustained and supported? I say the rebellion may yet be put down without the further effusion of blood. It may be the strategy of the Administration to let the people fight the great battle at the polls of the North. It may be thought best, however, to precede the great moral, bloodless victory to be achieved there by yet another minor victory in the field. We shall see. ILLINOIEN.

The same writer, in a subsequent letter, says:

> Still no military news of importance, that it is proper to communicate, except that refugees and deserters are daily coming in, large numbers, reporting that the rebel troops are deserting by battalions homeward and across the lines, that many regiments cannot be trusted to go out on picket, and that the Confederacy is breaking up and going to pot generally.
>
> One thing I wish to say of the political situation, as viewed from this stand-point. The result of the late State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is no very near indication of the result of the coming Presidential election. Pending the late elections, I have seen local and personal considerations at work to a great extent even in the army. Many of the soldiers would vote for a mild Democrat as a mere local officer, from these considerations, that would not touch the Chicago national ticket even in the close-fought polls. There is no apprehension here of the general result of the ensuing Presidential election, or that every voting State will not prove loyal. Even slandered New Jersey will be emphatically true to herself and the Union, if the sentiment of her brave soldiers in the field is any index to that of her sturdy people at home. The only question is as to the unanimity of the verdict. Let the election so go that the Confederacy and the world will be overwhelmed for the determination and unanimity of the free people of the North, for American Union, continental integrity, universal freedom, and human progress.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Magistrates Rebuked—The Crime of Rum-selling—Increase of Pauperism and Prostitution—Condition of the County Prison—Improvements Recommended—Soap and Water Suggested.

TO THE HON. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:

The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the body of Allegheny county, makes the following *presentment*, as the results of its observations, during the present protracted session:

272 true bills have been found, and 120 have been ignored. The offenses charged run through almost the entire list known to the penal code, from the trifling assault up to the capital crime of murder, and their constantly increasing number is a source of deep solicitude to the patriot and philan hropist. A large proportion of the cases are of an exceedingly trivial character, and ought not to have been amicably arranged by the magistrates to whom the complaints were made, and both parties sent home to live together in unity, but we have not heard of *such* magistrates. We are surprised and pained at the almost universal disposition to magnify petty grievances and lay them before the public, and consider the conduct of any magistrate who encourages such litigation as highly reprehensible.

We are struck forcibly with the fact, constantly noticed by previous Grand Juries that a large proportion of the vice and crime developed in the course of our investigations, is directly chargeable to the *traffic in intoxicating drinks*. This fact will be appreciated when we state that the number of houses licensed in Allegheny county for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors is 820, whilst the number indicted at the present term of court for selling without license is 103, in addition to which it is safe to estimate the unreturned violators of the law at 100, making altogether the enormous number of 1,023 establishments breathing out pestilence and death upon the community. We are constrained to pronounce the traffic in intoxicating drinks, "evil, only evil and that continually," the fruitful source of nearly all the vice and crime brought to our notice. We must place the liquor sellers in the very front rank of the "dangerous classes," as they stand responsible to society for at least two-thirds the murders and murderous assaults, riots, disorders, insanities and pauperism, which distress the community. Not content with plying their poisonous and demoralising traffic, during the secular days and nights of the week, they must turn the quiet Sabbath into a day of Bacchanalian riot, and yet what is painfully and disgustingly manifest to the whole community is apparently unknown to our police and other conservators of the public peace.

We desire to call public attention to the alarming prevalence and increase of the vice of prostitution, now become an evil that threatens, unless checked by wholesome laws duly executed, to corrupt and demoralize the whole community. Hundreds of establishments in our midst, where fiends incarnate make merchandise of female innocence and purity, are well known to the police of our cities, and yet during a session of three weeks but four such houses have been complained of before this Grand Jury, and those by private citizens. We believe such offenders are too leniently treated by our courts, and whilst we have some sympathy for the unfortunate victims often "more sinned against than sinning," we have none whatever for the wretches who for paltry gain, will seduce and corrupt and ruin those who might have been ornaments to society, instead of curses.

In our official capacity we have made a somewhat thorough investigation of the county prison, and after mature deliberation are prepared to condemn both building and discipline as utterly unsuited to the wants of the community and a humane treatment of the incarcerated. Built many years since, when the population of the county was less than half of its present number, cells intended for two persons, have now sometimes from four to seven occupants; and have no system of classification according to the grade of the offence charged, prisoners of every description are thrown indiscriminately together; the novice and the adept in crime, the youthful youth with the hoary headed sinner—male and female—are confined in the same building, nominally separated, but to all intents and purposes together. The public and your Honorable Court may be horrified to know that this Grand Jury have in incontestible evidence that from our defective prison arrangements, our county jail is in some degree a bawdy house—illicit intercourse between the sexes being no unfrequent occurrence. Parties arrested on suspicion and ultimately found innocent, and even witnesses committed to testify, are treated precisely as convicted murderers. Young girls on slight charges for disorder, and inexperienced and not vicious young men, are thr

UNION SOLDIER'S SONG.

The Rebs have trampled down our fields,
Destroyed our walls and ditches,
But Abe can build the fence again,
And Andy mend the breeches.

Lincoln is the man we need;
Johnson, too, is handy;
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah,
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

We've got a Grant from Abraham,
To beat the Rebels hollow;
And when we have a man to lead,
Why we're the boys to follow.
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

Old Butler thinks the way to fight
Is with the gun and sabre;
And doesn't see that "Contrabands"
Are "fugitives from labor!"
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

The Copperheads begin to squirm,
The Rebs are looking surly,
Since Sheridan has made them run,
By fighting late and early.
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

And of our gallant Sherman now
We feel a little prouder,
Because he's made a lively Hood,
By stirring Rebs with powder.
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

Our country, in the Navy too,
Has many a brave defender!
There's Farragut know's how to shoot,
And make the foe surrender.
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

Poor Little Mac has taught this fact,
For when we owe him one vote,
"Napoleonic strategy"
Is hiding on a gunboat!
Lincoln is the man we need, &c.

We'll have a man for President
Whose courage never fails him,
That common sense, that built the fence,
Is just the thing that ails him!
Lincoln is the man we need,
Johnson, too, is handy,
Yankee Doodle, boys hurrah,
For Uncle Abe and Andy!

How a McClellia a Soldier was Converted.

An acquaintance of mine tells a story of a discharged soldier going home to vote for Gen. McClellan, perhaps worth repeating. He was going along Pennsylvania avenue in company with some friends, groggery and "gay." He was a well built, handsome fellow, and evidently possessed of more than an ordinary share of the qualities which attract and win the admiration and fondness of both sexes. His friends were very indulgent towards him as he proceeded along towards the Baltimore depot declaring, at the top of his voice and with frequent expletives, that he was going home to help elect Little Mac. As they neared the station, they came up with a squad of grey-backs. They were rebel deserters who had taken the oath of allegiance, and were then on their way to their respective homes or destinations in the North by the same train as our McClellan declaimer. He was proclaiming his patriotic purpose for the fiftieth time as the two parties came together:

"That suits us exactly," shouted out a number of voices from out the grey clothes. "That's just what we're going to do. We're going North, and we're going to go in for McClellan's election like fun."

"You!" shouted the soldier, in a tone of intense scorn. "You! you miserable things! You talk about going in for anybody! I can flog any one of you—any two of you. I can lick the whole lousy-backed crew of you!"

And he rushed toward them, but his friends caught him and restrained him.

"Pretty looking things you are!" he continued, "to talk about helping elect anybody." Then lowering his voice he said to his comrades: "A h—ll of a note this, my going in with them white-washed rebels for the election of McClellan. No, I can't stand that.

Little Mac and I must part;
Give, oh give me back my heart.

"I'm shot if that isn't played out. I must make a flank movement and change my base. The rebellion can never be squelched on that line."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug15-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANNER PETROLEUM COMPANY,
are requested to pay the amount of their subscription forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wood street. JOHN SEMPLE, Jr., Secretary.
oc25-1w

PAXTON PETROLEUM CO.,

The books of the above named Company are now open for subscription at the Banking House of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street.

Persons wishing to invest in one of the most promising Oil Companies in the country would do well to call at once and examine maps and other information, and satisfy themselves of the real value of the property. oc21-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN ALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.
oc20-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HOMEGGER, 201 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
A DAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep19-1f

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above-named places a full description and the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.
W. H. BARNES,
oc 10-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 21th, 1864.

AN ELECTION
FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS
of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.
ROBERT PINNEY,
oc22-3w Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1864.

TO ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT ASSESORS.
Notice is hereby given that the Blank Duplicates for 1865 are now ready for delivery. The provisions of the law requiring these BOOKS to be returned to the proper office by the first of January next, will be strictly enforced.
By direction of County Commissioners.
oc25-5td&tw HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS
of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oc21-1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN
DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 31st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and five p. m.
The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.
oc21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct. 21st, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN
DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 31st, between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.
The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
oc22-3t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS
of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oc20-1m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS
of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the first day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oc19 5w

500 BALES
PRIME NEW HOPS.
In store and for sale by
RICE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
HOPS,
oct7-5w-eod MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
oc22 No. 191 Second street.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JOS. DOWN, 124 Wood st.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger: but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

DOUBLE BILL!—Five act Tragedy, three act Drama, WM. HENDERSON as Ingomar. Songs and Dances.

THIS EVENING, will be presented for the second time in four years, the celebrated five act play, entitled

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.
Ingemar, the Barbarian.....Wm. Henderson
with an admirable power of cast.
To conclude with
AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.
With a full and complete cast.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan31-1y

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital.....$300 00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....232,319 00
Assets.....$732,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$82,000
Cash Capital, all paid in.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends. Forty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.
Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.
S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct6 39 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,600,000
Paid Claims by death, (30 years,) over.....4,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, J. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—A. H. LAUGHLIN, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy18-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. N. BELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, JOHN D. McCORD,
G. G. HUSTON, Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, Captain W. J. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr. D. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, ROBERT H. DAVIS,
se8-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	H. HARLOW,
R. F. JOHNS,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	ROBERT BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au28-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6-6f

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
au11

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf Co.,)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.
REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pamberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., R. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co.,) John Fleming, Esq., Pittsburgh. oct30-1m

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 96 Fifth Street,
oct7-6m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURER EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4-1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy4-1y PITTSBURGH.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporticds, Bonnetted Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Spanners &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all castings will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oc20-3m

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oc19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES, } HENRY R. CAMPE, } OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge.
oc12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY R. CAMPE.
The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 15th, 1864.
oct3-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.
BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.
au15-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
800 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
se20

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
ja15

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ja1 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons,
29 Cabinet Organs,
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by such National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
sel-2mdaw

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks for sale or by letter information when desired.
sm-8aw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-1f JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, and respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT HAYS,	F. H. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
	WM. K. NIMICK,
	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy20 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:1f JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
oct1 164 Smithfield street.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reon's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, White or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jan4

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 180 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDNY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE, with two acres of ground, corner of Ridge street and West Commons, Allegheny city.
Enquire at 57 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oc22-1w A. M. MARSHALL.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Mills, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 22 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with front and west front 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 15 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc20-1m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oc11-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au1-tf No. 113 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue, about 900 feet, and containing 32 acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at mark et rates—

U. S. 6 (per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
oct5

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 26, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Gold	209½	
U. S. 6-20s (ex. coup.)		101¾
U. S. 6-20s, new	101¼	
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95½	95¾
U. S. 6s of 1881		101
Allegheny County 5s	77	
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		97½
Pittsburgh 5s	76	
Connellsville 6s	83	84½
Stephenson Scrip		60
Citizens' Insurance Co	61	
Eureka Insurance		55
Allegheny Insurance	25	
Pittsburg Insurance (part paid)		18½
German Ins. Co	14	
St. Clair street Bridge		41
Allegheny Valley R. R		16
Connellsville R. R.		18½
" Interest	12½	13
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	16	
Allegheny Bank	67½	
Mechanics	69	
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	59½	
Citizens' Trust Bank		87½
Lecocon Oil		22
Dalzell Oil		8¾
Ohio Valley		90
Reno		1¾
Federal		1¾
Horse Neck		1¾
Tarentum & Blood		4½
Oil Basin		9
Eldorado		2¾
Cherry Run Central		1¾
Phillipsburg		8
Merchants		60
U. S. Telegraph		90
Coal Bluff Mining		2

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness 95¼
Cherry Run Central 1¾

WEDNESDAY, October 26—P. M.

We learn that the attendance at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board continues good, and sales of Government securities to a considerable extent occur there, and subsequently, in consequence of the offerings made. The list to-day embraces a very large amount of Certificates of Indebtedness, some of which changed hands at 95¾, which is an advance.

—Allegheny County and Pittsburgh Bonds show a still further depression.

—Connellsville Railroad Bonds were offered at 84¾–83 bid; 12¼ was offered for the interest stock—13 asked.

—For Mechanics' Bank 69 was offered, which is an advance upon last sale.

—Dalzell is dull, offered at 6¾—no buyers; Cherry Run Central sold at 1⅜; Oil Basin offered at 9, without buyers; Phillips offered at 8.

—We notice the name of a new stock offered at the Board to-day, the Coal Bluff Mining Company. We are not advised of the capital, &c., of this company, but understand it is located on the Monongahela river, and has valuable territory underlaid with coal convenient to the river, and that the object is by a concentration of capital to mine and transport the coal to market by means of boats and tugs owned by the company.

The management and stock is in the hands of our best and most cautious business men, and possessing, as it does, the advantages of the cheapest possible means of transportation by the Monongahela Navigation, it promises fair to be a good investment.

We learn that the large increase of business on the Monongahela, in consequence of the formation of this and similar companies to mine coal, is having a good effect upon the revenues of the Navigation Company, and some inquiry is made for its stock at the present selling price.

—The Canton Oil Company will hold a meeting to-day (Thursday) at the office of J. W. Riddell, Esq., for the purpose of perfecting its organization. The gentlemen interested in this new company are among our prominent business men, and are confident that the territory they have selected, when properly developed, will make the stock valuable and remunerative.

—The Money market, in Philadelphia as well as in New York, has been easy to stock houses on call, with good collaterals and wide margins, at 7 ⅌ cent. The first payment of ten millions in legal tenders and ten millions in certificates of indebtedness on account of the new forty million five-twenty loan was made on the 20th inst., and some parties have anticipated the next payment, due on the 31st inst., by paying in the whole amount of their subscriptions, in order to obtain immediate possession of their bonds and reap the benefit of the gold interest accordingly. The banks are pursuing a strictly conservative policy with regard to their loans and discounts, in view of the withdgawal of deposits to meet the second investment of twenty millions in legal tender notes referred to. But the demand for money is not likely to be heavy, owing to the languid state of trade and speculation, induced to a great extent by the near approach of the Presidential election.

—The efforts to procure subscriptions to the stocks of new Petroleum companies in New York are only very partially successful. Companies organized upon about $6,000,000 or par capital in these stocks are now inviting subscriptions for their shares, but with very partial success. The competition of Government securities is felt there, as in all branches of company securities, and there is a general indisposition to organize new companies in the present condition of the markets. A large amount of petroleum stocks is held by parties waiting for a favorable turn in the market; at present none but the best known shares can be sold, except at very reduced prices.

—Officers of oil companies here or elsewhere, who desire their stocks called at the New York Petroleum Stock Board, are requested to address S. B. Hard, the President of the Board.

—In Philadelphia, yesterday, oil stocks covered a fair amount in sales, but the market was quite heavy—shares being pressed on it, as much as it would bear, without too much depressing prices.

—The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks shows the following changes in the more important items, as compared with the week previous:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.		
Capital	$13,332,680	$13,312,555	Dec...	$20,125
Loans	40,267,894	41,103,615	Inc...	227,751
Specie	3,940,351	3,663,670	Dec...	276,681
Deposits	35,560,796	37,102,885	Inc...	1,543,089
Circulation	4,581,007	2,554,604	Dec...	27,003

—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, Pa., is taking the necessary steps to change from a State to a National Bank. A meeting of shareholders is called for the 24th of November next. This is the first country bank in this State, so far as we have seen, that has given notice of an intention of such a change. It has been generally supposed that the country banks, that derive much of their profit from circulation, would not generally forego the privilege of issue by coming under the provisions of the National law. The Phila. banks, having little circulation, lose nothing on the score by becoming National.

—Seven of the Philadelphia banks have already given notice of the receipt of Certificates from the Comptroller of the Currency, authorizing them respectively to commence the business of banking under the National law. Consequently the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, the Northern Liberties Bank, the Corn Exchange, the Kensington, the City Bank, and the Penn Township Bank, with the prefix "National," have passed from the State control, and are doing business as National Banks.

—The Germania Petroleum Company, and the High Gate Petroleum Company, have made a dividend of one per cent. each, payable November 1st, at No. 39 Pine street, New York. J. F. Belsegar, the President of the Germania, has exported since January 1st, 1864, upwards of 30,000 barrels of petroleum, and Charles Holcomb, of Troop, Schneider & Co., upwards of 40,000 barrels, and Charles Lenning & Co., upwards of 10,000 barrels. The officers of the above named companies, it will be seen, are largely share holders in Oil Companies, but are also large dealers in oil.

—The late increase of National Banks makes the total amount of capital $98,161,420, leaving $201,838,580 yet to be taken before the maximum authorized by the law is reached. The amount of circulation issued during last week was $1,481,340, and the whole amount of bills now in circulation is $56,858,030.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the second week of October:

	1864.	1863.
Total	$20,989 81	$18,483 64
Total this month to date	49,676 46	34,422 91
	1864.	1863.
Commencing 1st Jan	777,986 52	615,962 68

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has declared a cash dividend of $6 per share, and a scrip dividend of $10 per share payable November 15.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, October 27, 1864.

Business drags slowly along, with a moderate demand for the leading articles. The receipts of produce were not large, but were fully up to the demand. As regards the weather, it was pleasant. We have what was formerly called Indian summer. Our rivers are falling steadily, with about four feet six inches water. Freights are increasing to the various ports. The Glide No. 3, left for Cincinnati with all the freight she wanted on the water, and a good number of passengers. The William Butler did not get off last evening. She will leave this morning. The next Cincinnati packet is the Guidon. She has most of her engagements made. Passengers will bear this in mind. The Citizen leaves to-day for St. Louis. She has the best of accommodations. The Bertha and Nevada are at the landing. Their destination has not yet been announced. The low stage of water in the Allegheny has prevented steamers from reaching Oil City. The water at Glass House is becoming thin. Boats are liable to be detained at that point, in case they overload. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

BACON—The market for some time past has not been very active, dealers having generally confined their purchases to small lots to meet the wants of the home trade; occasionally a large sale has been made; we note the following, comprising 210,000 pounds, divided as follows: Bulk Shoulders—20,000 lbs at 19@19½c. Bulk Sides—40,000 lbs at 20¼@20½c. Bulk Hams, Plain—150,000 lbs at 20@20¼c. Other small sales were made at the same range of prices. Sugar Cured Hams—The market has become bare; prices nominal at 25c.

OILS—We have no change to note in this article. The demand for Lard Oil was fair, and sales were regular. We note as follows: 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 85; 50 do No. 2 at $1 75. Sales 10 bbls Linseed Oil at $1 50 ⅌ gallon.

HAY—The market was steady, with sales at the scales of 14 loads at $35@47 ⅌ ton.

LIME—Was unchanged. Sales 30 bbls Louisville at $2 25.

CHEESE—Was in fair request, with a good demand for home purposes. Sales of 20 boxes Hamburg at 23c, and 30 do W. M. at 21@22c. The receipts keep pace with the sales.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The market was steady, with a fair inquiry for lots ranging from 25 to 50 bbls, at the following prices: Extra, $7 75@10 00; Extra Family, $10 50@10 75, some favored brands being held at $11 00. We notice a limited amount of wagon flour coming in. It was sold at a variety of prices.

CHESNUTS—The demand was active. We note sales of 75 bush at $4@4 25 per bush.

POTATOES—The market was well supplied with this article. The demand is increasing. Sales 200 bush Peach Bloom at $1, and 75 bush Nesham at 85c per bush. Jersey Sweet were steady at $6@6 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Oats appear to be the leading article daily. Sales of 600 bush at 85c. That seems to be the ruling figure. Corn was unchanged. Sales in a regular way at $1 50@1 55 per bush. Barley was steady at $1 60 for Spring and $1 65 for Fall. Wheat was not offering very freely. Prices were unchanged.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase, whilst the demand seems to have fallen off. We note sales at 38@40c, as per quality.

DRIED BEEF—The market is still bare. We note sales 4,000 lbs sugar-cured at 24½c.

MESS PORK—The market has become bare. Prices are nominal.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market

Oct. 27, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	9
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	9
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ to ¾ inch	9

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	⅌ lb
2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10½
⅞ inch	11¼
¾ inch	12
⅝ inch	13
⅞ inch	14

HORSE SHOE.	⅌ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	⅌ lb
2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10½
⅞ inch	11¼
¾ inch	12
⅝ inch	13
⅞ inch	14

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅞ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
2¼ to 3¾ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3¾ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	9¼	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SQUARE.	⅌ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	13½
All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra	

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS.
Punched and counter sunk.
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ¾ and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½

RAIL RODS.	
Juniatas	16

NAILS.	⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails	12½
8d and 9d	9 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½
3d	10 37½
Casing Nails.	
10d	10 13
8d	9 88
10c	9 63
12d	9 63
16d	9 63
Finishing.	
8d	10 63
10d	10 38
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
20d	10 13

2d Fine	11 37½
3d in. Lining	12 87½
4d Common	10 62½
Cut Spikes	9 37½
Barrel.	
¾ inch	11 88
1 inch	11 13
1¼ inch	10 38
1½ inch	9 63
1¾ inch	9 88
Tobacco.	
8d	9 38
8d	9 63
10d	9 38

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Terms 60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

October 25.

	Hhds.
Inspections of Missouri Leaf for the week ending to-day	133
Inspection of Missouri Leaf, previously, since January 1	36,764
Total	36,897

QUOTATIONS.

	Per 100 lbs.
Factory lugs	$11 00@12 00
Planters' lugs	12 50@14 00
Common leaf	14 25@16 50
Medium shipping leaf	19 00@21 00
Medium manufacturing leaf	19 00@24 00
Good shipping leaf	30 00@33 00
Good manufacturing leaf	28 00@35 00
Fine manufacturing leaf	33 00@34 00
Fancy bright manufacturing leaf, nominal	70 00@100 00
Stems, in keeping order, suitable for shipping, nominal	4 00@ 5 25

Market opened with a brisk enquiry for most descriptions, and prices remained firm during the week.

At the close we note a slight advance in lugs and dry shipping leaf.

The stock in first hands is small, and the offerings continue to fall off from week to week. The feeling generally is still unsettled and prostrated, owing to the continuance of trouble in the interior of our State. Respectfully.

Chicago Hay Market.

HAY—Prices have a declining tendency. We quote:

Timothy beater pressed	$21@22 50
Timothy loose pressed	20@22 00
Prairie beater pressed	15@16 00
Prairie loose pressed	12@15 00
Prairie loose	12@14 00
Retail prices were:	
Timothy pressed	$26@28 00
Timothy loose	18@20 00
Prairie pressed	19@22 00
Prairie loose	14@16 00

Government Awards for Forage at Chicago.

The forage contracts were awarded by Colonel Potter, Department Quartermaster, to J. H. Wicker, as follows:

Timothy hay, pressed and baled, $27 50 ⅌ ton.
Oats, delivered in sacks, 80c ⅌ bush.
Straw in bales, clean and bright, $15 ⅌ ton.
No award for old corn.
The contractor stipulates to deliver in such quantities, and at such times and places as may be required, for the period of six months from and after Nov. 1st.

Chicago Hide Market.

HIDES—We quote:

Green country	6½@ 7
Green salted, trimmed	8½@ 8¾
do do part cured, trimmed	6½@ 7½
Dry salted, trimmed	13½@14
Dry flint, trimmed	15½@17½
Kip, green, salted, trimmed	16 @17½
Calf, green, salted, trimmed	13½@14
Kid and Calf murraius	15½@17½
"	8 @ 8½

BEANS—Very quiet. Sales of 27 bags at $1 90.
COOPERAGE—Quiet. Sales of 350 pork barrels.

Chicago Tallow Market.

October 24.

The demand for city trade continues limited; for shipping the market is more active and prices rule firm at our present quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers, ⅌ lb	15
Country Tallow	13@13¾c.

Sales 100 bbls No. 2 Tallow at 14c delivered at Milwaukee.

Hogs at Louisville.

We understand that the Government contemplates calling for 200,000 hogs in this State, to be packed for the use of the army.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

Business in the oil way was moderately active, and the sales were to a moderate extent. So far as prices were concerned we have but few changes to note. Buyers did not manifest the same disposition to operate as we have witnessed on many occasions. The market can be readily ascertained by observing the following: when the advantages are on the side of holders, buyers pay them a visit in order to make purchases; on the other hand, when oil is not so brisk, the sellers have time to return the former visit of their customers, or at least they generally manage to have business in the vicinity of buyers. Holders paid the visit yesterday. This will explain the state of the market. The stock of oil on hand is not large. The sales that took place since our last have absorbed what was left over, including the receipts. The Eastern market rules steady, with a fair demand for exporting purposes. There was a large business done for November delivery. The sales in our market will reach some 3,000 bbls, including a lot that was sold late on Tuesday evening. Our latest advices from Oil City report a firm market with plenty of buyers at the wells at the late advance. A number of Eastern merchants have visited the wells, making liberal purchases. Most of this oil will be shipped direct to New York, and will not pass through our city. Freights to Oil City are plenty. There is plenty of empty barrels waiting to go forward. We noticed a large amount that was destined for the City of Oil. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OILS—There was nothing done yesterday, although there was considerable inquiry for November and December deliveries. The foundation seems to be laid for some heavy operation, which we will announce in the proper time. In the mean time, prices for both free and bonded are nominal. A few small parcels were disposed of at rates that have been current for some days.

TAR—The market was not very active. There seems to be a difference between the views of buyers and sellers. We know parties that will sell at $7 25 ⅌ bbl.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday presented no change worthy of notice. The principle portion of the Oil on hand was disposed. We note the following, viz: 2,000 bbls, bulk measured in boat, 29c; 500 bbls delivered on board of cars, 34c; sales 125 bbls at 29c, packages returned; 250 do, 29c, same condition; 125 do, 29c, packages returned. The market closed in favor of buyers.

NAPTHA—There is nothing doing worthy of notice. Prices were nominal; Bonded ranged from 18@19c.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

R. D. Cochran	191
Fisher	220
Richardson, Harley & Co	240
McCreary	200
	851

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

L. & Frew, 140 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
D. Kirk, 166 bbls Crude for New York.
Wormser, M. & Co., 214 bbls. Refined for New York.
Lucesco Co, 214 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 72, bbls Refined, for New York.

New York Leather Market.

The week's movement in the leather line, Messrs. Hall & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole there is more general inquiry, and a hardening has prevailed for some time past, but the principal transactions are in small lots, purchasers confining themselves to immediate wants. Prices have receded about ½c on most descriptions from our last week's quotations, and at our present figures are more settled than for some weeks, No trade generally being done at them, though for the most part they are willing sellers. From the tanneries the receipts are fair, but are about exceeded by the sales, leaving the stock, as last reported, light, but well assorted. Oak Tanned continues in limited request, and prices are rather easier. Rough Upper is in light demand, and sales are moderate at about our quotations." We quote: Sole Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Light, 37@40c; Sole Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Middle, 43@52c; Sole Oak Slaughtered and Salted, good Heavy, 49@52c; Sole Oak, light, Cropped, good, 55@57c; Sole Oak, middle, Cropped, good, 55@59c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c, good Light, 35@36c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c, good, Middle, 36@37c; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c, good Heavy, 36@37c; Hemlock, California, good Light, 34@35c; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 35½@36½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36@37c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Light, 32½@33c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Middle, 34½@35c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Heavy, 35½@35½c; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31@32c; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 29@25c; Slaughter, in rough, 35@38c; Oak, 45@50c, cash, ⅌ lb.

Hogs at Chicago.

The market has been inactive; of the entire receipts a very large proportion has been sold; but prices were a shade lower than yesterday, chiefly on account to prime qualities, whilst the extra hogs the market continues firm and unchanged.

Our city packers have taken about 3,000 head; several of them, however, are not at present in the market, and others are buying very sparingly, expecting that present prices cannot be retained.

Notwithstanding the depression which has for some days past characterize the New York and one or two other markets, shippers are buying rather freely, and would evidently, with prices a shade easier, operate on a more extended scale.

In the transactions of the market to-day, we note no quotable change, although there is a general indisposition to accede to present prices, and it is quite clear that our principal operators, both in this market and for other other markets, will proceed with the utmost caution until the probable drop for the season will be established; and the fluctuations which at present characterize our general commercial interests have somewhat subsided.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

October 25.

Nothing has transpired since our last to materially change the general features of the market.

A fair business is being transacted in the various yards throughout the city at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$55 50
1st Common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine Jolsts and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	30 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust Posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7 00
" 2, " "	6 00
Lath " "	6 00

Welding Iron by Hydraulic Pressure

A series of experiments have lately been made in Paris by M. Duportail, engineer in the workshops of the Western Railway, to ascertain whether iron might be welded by hydraulic pressure instead of by the sledge hammer. The latter, indeed, has not sufficient impetus to reach to the very core of the metal while continuous pressure acts indefinitly to any depth. In the experiments alluded to M. Duportail united iron bars, as much as six and a half in diameter, and heated to the welding point, to be placed between the piston and the top of the hydraulic press. The bars were then welded together by this means with extraordinary ease, the iron being as it were kneaded together, and bulged out at the sides under the pressure. The action of the press was suspended when the part welded was brought down to the thickness of the bars. After cooling, the welded part was cut through to examine the inside, which was found perfectly compact. To try it one of the halves was placed under a fore-hammer weighing 1,800 kilogrames, and it was not until the third stroke that the welding was discovered.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

Some lots of hogs have already been packed, and in the course of thirty days the business will be in full blast. The price is $12@12 50, net. This is almost 100 per cent. higher than last season's average. There will be fully as many, if not more, hogs this year than last. The amount of currency required to handle pork will, of course, be larger in proportion to number and price. The prospect, too, is that packers will be compelled to carry a larger proportion of the stock than usual. To handle the crop at this point will require $15,000,000 at least. This is three times as much as was required year before last, and twice as much as last year. Of course, the business will not take fifteen millions currency out of the market, but the usual heavy per centage on that amount will be required to make the turn.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 24.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 76 hhds, and the sales of the week were 389 hhds against 374 hhds last week, and the entire sales of the season, since November 1st, sum up 62,777 hhds. The prices to-day were sustained with sales at the Pickett of 12 hhds light lugs at $8 90@11 25; 4 do good heavy lugs at $14 75@17, and leaf at $18 75@29. At the Ninth street 3 hhds common lugs at $9 70@10 25; 3 do heavy lugs at $12 20@13 50; 1 at $15 25; 8 good leaf at $24@29 75; 1 bright leaf at $32 25; 1 at $35, and 1 choice manufacturing leaf at $40. At the Boone, 10 hhds at $9@11 50; 2 at $12 75@15, and 6 at $18@29 25. At the Louisville 12 hhds low grades at $7@8; 4 at $8@10 50, and 2 at $13 75@16.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The receipts at this market during the past week have been quite large, and the demand having fallen off to a great extent, the market rules weak, and prices are drooping, although they are not quotably lower. Small sales are being made at the following quotations, viz.:

OLD HAY.	
Baled, per ton	$25@29
Loose, per ton	$23@25
NEW HAY.	
Baled, per ton	$24@26
Loose, per ton	$23@25

STRAW—There is scarcely any demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago.

The following is the amount of Flour and Grain in store in Chicago on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864, and compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	Week ending Oct. 15.	Correspond'g week last year.
Flour, bbls	29,400	10,760
Wheat, bu	754,070	1,067,774
Corn, bu	194,259	421,861
Oats, bu	750,310	904,025
Rye, bu	98,190	99,445
Barley, bu	223,875	87,707
Total, bu	2,176,695	2,573,642

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICE OF POTATOES.—Good potatoes have been sold in New York lately at $2@2 50 per bbl. This is a great decline upon highest rates. There is a good reason for the decline. The crop is undoubtedly good in Maine and New Hampshire, and here is *The Caledonian*, a Vermont paper, which says:

"In this section, the potato crop is unprecedented both as to quantity and quality. As a general thing, the yield is large; the potatoes are of good size and perfectly sound. The 'Jackson Whites' just now take the lead in this vicinity—they are of excellent flavor, and this year are perfectly ripe. But there is another variety called the 'Dover Seedlings,' which we think a good deal of, and know them to be a first-rate article; they are coming more and more into use. The 'Eastports' have heretofore been a great favorite, and are still excellent, but they do not yield like some other varieties. But this year, almost every kind of potato is unusually good—even the common old-fashioned round potato is first-rate."

Milwaukee Market.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of Spring Extra at $8 12½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but 3@5c higher; sales this a. m. of 27,000 bush No 1 at $1 70@1 72; on 'Change of 11,400 bush at $1 72; this afternoon and evening the market rules firm, about $1 74. Not much doing, dealers are afraid to sell short or buy to hold. Receipts, 21,000 bush. Oats firm. Sales of 600 bush No 1 at 83c in store. Corn quiet at $1 28.

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, October 22.

WHEAT—Market this evening 2@3c better. Sales of 20,000 bush No 1 Spring at $1 74@$1 75.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling
Glide No. 3	Anderson	do

THE RIVER.—Last night at twilight there was about four feet six inches water in the channel and falling slowly. Business on the wharf exhibited a greater degree of activity, freights being plenty.

THE favorite steamer "Citizen," Captain Stevens, is announced to leave this day for Cairo and St. Louis. Persons going that way will be well cared for. Mr. Stewart, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

LOUISVILLE.

Tuesday's press says:

The river was stationary yesterday, with 4 feet 5 inches water in the canal in the morning by the mark. Since our last report, 48 hours, the river had fallen only an inch. The weather was extremely disagreeable Saturday, with a heavy frost yesterday morning, and it was cool yesterday. On Friday evening, we wish to have it on record, there was a little flurry of snow here, while through Southern Indiana there was a regular snow storm.

On the falls last evening there was 2 feet 8 inches water down the Indiana chute for steamboats, and the new steamer Clara, built for the Missouri river, safely descended the falls yesterday morning.

The Dime, that sank on the wave rock, at the turn at the foot of the Falls, has not changed her position, and it is thought the most of her cargo, and probably the boat, can be saved. An effort was being made to get one of the New Albany ferryboats to go up and relieve her of her freight.

The Cumberland river is now too low for successful navigation beyond Clarksville. The Rob Roy, with a lot of scrap iron, and quite a fleet of tow, for, good Heavy, 39@39½c; Hemlock, California, good Light, 34@35c; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 35½@36½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36@37c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Light, 32½@33c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Middle, 34½@35c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good Heavy, 35½@35½c; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31@32c; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 29@25c; Slaughter, in rough, 35@38c; Oak, 45@50c, cash, ⅌ lb.

The Madison is reported at Clarksville, Cumberland river, in a sinking condition, and the Emma Floyd and the Highlander were alongside taking off her cargo.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* of Tuesday says:

The river at this point was falling slowly all day yesterday and Sunday, and the channel depth of water to Cairo is decreasing, and navigation bids fair to become difficult as it was before the late rains. There is barley four feet three inches water, and the Empress and several other boats were aground at Crawford's at last accounts.

Illinois river remains at a stand with twenty-five inches on the principal bars.

The Upper Mississippi is unchanged, and about stationary with three and a half feet from Keokuk down.

Missouri river is falling steadily, with three feet in the channel.

There is very little business doing in any direction, and the only trip to be at all is in the vicinity of the Memphis and New Orleans packets, which are doing a fair amount of Government business.

Freight very scarce to New Orleans, while rates are as low as $1 25 per barrel for flour, and seventy-five cents per hundred for provisions.

Six "intelligent contrabands," a portion of the crew of the St. Joseph and Omaha packet West Wind, arrived at the former place Friday, and reported that the rebels had crossed their troops on that ill-fated steamer at Glasgow, she was set on fire and entirely consumed. The Captain, Clerk, Watchman and the remainder of the crew were taken off as prisoners.

We guess there is but little doubt that the West Wind has raised her last storm and "gone up or down." She was reported by telegraph at first as having been sunk by the enemy's shells, but now the contrabands, about whose "intelligence and reliability" the Eastern correspondents used to tell us so much, have her "entirely consumed" by the devouring element.

The *Democrat* same date says:

Freights have the appearance of being abundant for Memphis, but this appearance is caused by the low stage of water, requiring so many boats to carry it, each having a very light cargo. Several boars are loading for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Tonnage for the Ohio is greatly in excess of the demand.

The Kate Putnam, Leonidas, Wauanita, Silver Cloud No. 2, and Argonaut are all loading, or preparing to leave for Pittsburgh.

The America may go back to Johnsonville.

Where the Kenton will go has not, we be believe, been determined.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Lt. Col. O'Cras, 790 bags of oats; Gregg & Co., 100 bbls flour; J. Rhodes, 3 cars barley; J. S. Leggett, 2 cars wheat; J. Cuthbert, 1 car tiles; J. B. Bull & Co., 1 car lumber; Guthrie & Sill, 1 car staves; Shoemaker & Lange, 100 bbls flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—W W Anderson, 200 bgs barley; Palmer, 56 bbls crude oil; M B Swindam, 174 bgs barley; J B Ewfield, 122 bgs cheese; Hussey, Wall & Co, 730 blooms; Phillips & Best, 94 bbls sand; S B Floyd & Co, 420 sacks corn; Sampson & Co, 180 sacks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—T W Inglis, 2 bbls cheese and 1 Bbl ale; 8 bxs household goods; Martin, Oliver & Brickell, owner, 1 car salt.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1864, the Holliday's Cove Railroad Company will, under the authority of its charter from the Legislature of Virginia, and under the Act of Congress declaring the Ohio river bridge at Steubenville a lawful structure, commence the elevation of the channel span of the Bridge for the purpose, if such necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel-way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation, is called to the provision of the second section of the Act of Congress, "and the officers and crews of all vessels and boats navigating said river, are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the *elevation, construction* and use of said bridge."

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 66 feet above low water, and there is a water-way exceeding two hundred feet between the piers; and that the water-way between the piers next east of the channel span also exceeds two hundred feet, and that the headway here will be clear, as the company does not intend to proceed with the erection of this span until the channel span is completed and the obstruction necessary to its erection removed.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected without a draw, and that all the regulations of the Act of Congress have been complied with, by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given as to the time when the obstructions will be removed.

The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company.
oct24-2w] By THOMAS L. JEWETT, President.

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENCY.

PASSAGE to or from LIVERPOOL, LONDON, CORK, HAMBURG, or HAVRE, and PASS